

张宇 - 高数18讲

1.5 求极限  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[n]{a} - \sqrt[n]{a})$  ( $a > 0$ )

解: 用拉氏中值定理:  $\exists \xi \in (n, n+1)$   $(a^{\frac{1}{n}})' = \frac{a^{\frac{1}{n}}}{n - (n+1)}$

$$\Rightarrow a^{\frac{1}{n}} - a^{\frac{1}{n+1}} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot a^{\frac{1}{\xi}} \cdot \ln a$$

$$\therefore I = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{a^{\frac{1}{\xi}}} \cdot \ln a = \begin{cases} 0, & a \geq 1 \\ -\infty, & 0 < a < 1 \end{cases}$$

$x \rightarrow 0$  时  $M$  无穷小阶数.

1.7 ②  $x - \ln(1 + \tan x) = x - (\tan x - \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x)$   
 $= x - [(x - \frac{1}{3}x^3) - \frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{1}{3}x^3)^2]$   
 $\sim \frac{1}{6}x^3$

③  $e^{3x} - \cos 2x = (e^{3x} - 1) - [\cos 2x - 1] = 3x + 25 \sin^2 x \sim 5x^2$

④  $\int_0^{\arcsin x} \frac{1 - \cos t^2}{t} dt \rightarrow$  ①  $\arctan x \arcsin x \sim x$   
 ②  $\frac{1 - \cos t^2}{t} \sim \frac{\frac{1}{2}t^4}{t} \sim \frac{1}{2}t^3$ , 积分  $\Rightarrow t^4$   
 ③  $1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

2.5 (1) 证明对  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}_+$ , 有  $\frac{1}{n+1} < \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) < \frac{1}{n}$  成立.

(2) 设  $a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n$ , ( $n = 1, 2, \dots$ ), 证明  $\{a_n\}$  收敛.

证明: (1) 对  $y = \ln(1+x)$  用拉氏中值定理,  $\exists \xi \in (n, n+1)$ ,  ~~$\frac{1}{n} < \xi < n+1$~~

使得  $\frac{1}{n} = \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) - \ln n = \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n})$

$\therefore \frac{1}{n} \in (\frac{1}{n+1}, \frac{1}{n})$

$\therefore \frac{1}{n+1} < \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) < \frac{1}{n}$

(2)  $a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{n+1} + \ln \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1} + \ln(1 - \frac{1}{n+1})$   
 $= \frac{1}{n+1} + [-\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{n+1})^2] < 0$

$\therefore \{a_n\} \downarrow$

又  $\because a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n > \ln(1 + \frac{1}{2}) + \ln(1 + \frac{1}{3}) + \dots + \ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) - \ln n$   
 $= \ln \frac{3}{2} = \ln(1 + \frac{1}{2}) > 0$

$\therefore \{a_n\}$  收敛.

2.6 (1) 证明方程  $e^x + x^{2n+1} = 0$  在  $(-1, 0)$  内有唯一实根  $x_n$ ,  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$  略.  $f(x) = e^x + x^{2n+1} \uparrow$

(2) 证明  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  存在并求其值  $a$ .

(3) 求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_n - a)$

证明: (1) 已知  $x_n \in (-1, 0)$

$e^{x_{n+1}} + x_{n+1}^{2n+3} = e^{x_n} + x_n^{2n+1}$   
 $\frac{e^{x_{n+1}}}{e^{x_n}} + \frac{x_{n+1}^{2n+3}}{x_n^{2n+1}} < \frac{e^{x_{n+1}}}{e^{x_n}} + \frac{x_{n+1}^{2n+1}}{x_n^{2n+1}} = e^{x_{n+1} - x_n} + \frac{x_{n+1}^{2n+1}}{x_n^{2n+1}}$

$\Rightarrow \{x_{n+1}\} \downarrow \Rightarrow$  有解  $\Rightarrow \ln(a) = 0$

$e^{x_n} + x_n^{2n+1} = 0$

$e^{x_n} = -x_n^{2n+1}$

$x_n = (2n+1) \ln(-x_n)$

$\Rightarrow \ln a = (2n+1) \ln(-a)$

(3)  $x_n = -e^{\frac{x_n}{2n+1}}$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(x_n - a)$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(1 - e^{\frac{x_n}{2n+1}})$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(-\frac{x_n}{2n+1})$

$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} x_n$

$= \frac{1}{2}$

2.7 求  $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{1+x^n + (-1)^n}$ ,  $(x \geq 0)$  的表达式

显然,  $\max\{1, x, \frac{x}{2}\} = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ x, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{x}{2}, & x \geq 2. \end{cases}$

由夹逼定理, 易知  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ x, & 1 \leq x < 2 \\ \frac{x}{2}, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$

对和式  $\sum_{i=1}^n u_i$  放缩, 有两种经典方法:

- ①  $n \rightarrow +\infty$ ,  $M, m$   $n \cdot \min u_i = \sum u_i = n \cdot \max u_i$
- ②  $n$  有限,  $M, m$   $1 \cdot \min u_i \leq \sum u_i \leq n \cdot \max u_i$  ( $u_i > 0$ )

原则: 谁在和式中起决定作用

- ① 中每个  $u_i$  都是无穷小
- ② 中并非每个  $u_i$  都无穷小

3.3 设  $f(x)$  存在, 且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} = 0$ , 记  $y(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ , 求  $y(x)$  在  $x=1$  的某个邻域内的导数, 并讨论  $y(x)$  在  $x=1$  处的连续性。

证: 由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1} = 0$  易知  $f(1) = 0, f'(1) = 0$ .

修正  $y(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^1 f(t) dt + \int_1^x f(t) dt$

由定义知  $y'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{y(x) - y(1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\int_1^x f(t) dt}{x-1}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x)}{x-1}$  (洛必达)  
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f'(x)}{1} = f'(1) = 0$  (洛必达)

$y'(x) = \frac{f(x)}{x-1} - \frac{f(1)}{1-1}$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} y'(x) = f'(1) - \frac{1}{2} f'(1) = \frac{1}{2} f'(1)$  一可导一定连续  
 $\therefore y'(x)$  在  $x=1$  处连续。

3.9 设  $f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处二阶可导, 且  $f(x_0) < 0, f''(x_0) < 0, \Delta x > 0$ , 证

$\Delta y = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0), dy = f'(x_0) \Delta x$

则  $dy$  与  $\Delta y$  大小关系为  $\Delta y < dy < 0$

$f(x)$  在  $x_0$  处二阶泰勒展开,  $f(x_0 + \Delta x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0) \Delta x + \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0) \Delta x^2 + o(\Delta x^2)$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} = \frac{f'(x_0) \Delta x + \frac{1}{2} f''(x_0) \Delta x^2 + o(\Delta x^2)}{\Delta x}$

3.10 设  $y = (\arcsin x)^2$ , 证明:

$(1-x^2)y^{(n+2)} - (2n+1)y^{(n+1)} - n^2 y^{(n)} = 0$  并求  $y(0), y'(0), \dots, y^{(n)}(0)$ .

解: [分析] 观察易知上式类似莱布尼茨公式应用, 但阶次高  $\geq 2$ .

$y' = 2 \arcsin x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

$y'' = 2 \arcsin x$

$y'' \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y' = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$  [求了2次导后用莱布公式就有  $n+2$  阶]

$\Rightarrow (1-x^2)y'' = x y' + 2$

两边对  $x$  求  $n$  阶导数, 即有:

$(1-x^2)y^{(n+2)} + n(1-2x)y^{(n+1)} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}(-2)x y^{(n)} + 0 = x y^{(n+1)} + n y^{(n)} + 0$

$\Rightarrow (1-x^2)y^{(n+2)} - 2nx y^{(n+1)} - n^2 y^{(n)} = x y^{(n+1)}$

$(1-x^2)y^{(n+2)} - (2n+1)y^{(n+1)} - n^2 y^{(n)} = 0$  得证。

$y(0) = 0$   
 $y'(0) = 2$   
 将  $x=0$  代入结论,  
 $y^{(n)}(0) = n^2 y^{(n-2)}(0)$   
 $\therefore y^{(n)}(0) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{奇} \\ \dots, & \text{偶} \end{cases}$

5.7 设  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 证明: 函数  $F(x) = \frac{1}{x-a} \int_a^x f(t) dt$  与  $f$  在  $(a, b)$  上具有相同的单调性.

证明:  $F'(x) = -\frac{1}{(x-a)^2} \int_a^x f(t) dt + \frac{1}{x-a} f(x)$   
 $= \frac{1}{(x-a)^2} [f(x)(x-a) - \int_a^x f(t) dt]$   $\star$  作为前式确定正负, 后式可比较大小  
 1° 若  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上  $\uparrow$ , 则  $a \leq t < x < b$  时,  $f(t) < f(x)$ ,  $F'(x) > 0$ ,  $F(x) \uparrow$ .  
 2° 若  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上  $\downarrow$ , 则  $a \leq t < x < b$  时,  $f(t) > f(x)$ ,  $F'(x) < 0$ ,  $F(x) \downarrow$ .

例 6.3 已知  $f(x) = \ln f(x)$  可导, 且  $f(x) > 0$ ,  $f(x)f'(x) - [f(x)]^2 \geq 0$  ( $x \in R$ )  $\frac{f(x)f'(x) - [f(x)]^2}{[f(x)]^2} = [\ln f(x)]'$   
 [确定辅助函数] 寻求公式的逆用

(1) 证明  $f(x)f(x) \geq [f(\frac{x+x_0}{2})]^2$  ( $x \in R$ )  
 (2) 若  $f(0) = 1$ , 证明  $f(x) \geq e^{f(x)x}$  ( $x \in R$ )  
 解: (1) 令  $g(x) = \ln f(x)$ , 则  $g'(x) = \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$ ,  $g''(x) = \frac{f(x)f'(x) - [f(x)]^2}{[f(x)]^2} \geq 0$

故  $g(x_0) + g(x) \geq g(\frac{x+x_0}{2}) \Rightarrow f(x)f(x_0) \geq [f(\frac{x+x_0}{2})]^2$   
 (2) 由泰勒中值定理, 存在  $\xi$  使  $g(x) = g(0) + g'(0)x + \frac{1}{2}g''(\xi)x^2$   
 $= \ln f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{f(0)} \cdot x + \frac{f(x)f'(x) - [f(x)]^2}{2[f(x)]^2} \cdot x^2$   
 $\Rightarrow g(x) \geq 0 + f'(0)x$   
 $\Rightarrow f(x) \geq e^{f'(0)x}$

6.4 设  $f$  在  $(a, b)$  上连续, 在  $(a, b)$  内可导, 且  $f$  为非线性函数, 证明: 存在  $\xi \in (a, b)$ , 使  $|f'(\xi)| > \left| \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \right|$

证明: 令  $F(x) = f(x) - f(a) - \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}(x-a)$   
 则  $F(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  连续, 且在  $(a, b)$  可导, 且  $F(a) = F(b) = 0$   
 $\therefore f$  非线性,  
 $\therefore F$  不恒为 0  
 $\exists c \in (a, b)$ , 使  $F(c) \neq 0$ , 不妨设  $F(c) > 0$ . 对  $(a, c), (c, b)$  上的  $F(x)$  分别应用拉氏中值定理.  
 $F'(\xi_1) = \frac{F(c)-F(a)}{c-a} > 0, \xi_1 \in (a, c)$   
 $F'(\xi_2) = \frac{F(b)-F(c)}{b-c} < 0, \xi_2 \in (c, b)$   
 $\therefore f'(\xi) = f'(\xi_1) - \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}$   
 $\therefore f'(\xi_1) > \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}$   
 $f'(\xi_2) < \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}$   
 当  $f'(\xi) = \max\{f'(\xi_1), f'(\xi_2)\}$  时, 有  $|f'(\xi)| > \left| \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \right|, \xi \in (a, b)$ .

6.5 设函数  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上有连续的  $n$  阶导数, 证明: 存在  $\xi \in (a, b)$ , 使

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a)f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{24}(b-a)^3 f'''(\xi)$$

[分析] 易知结论与泰勒公式相近. 令  $x_0 = \frac{a+b}{2}, h = \frac{b-a}{2}, F(x) = \int_a^x f(x) dx$

$$F(a+h) = \dots \textcircled{1}, F(a-h) = \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2}$ :  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \dots$   
 要证得结论. (平均值定理)

b.13 设  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  连续, 在  $(a, b)$  可导, 且  $f'(x) \uparrow$ . 证明: 对于  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in [a, b]$  ( $x_1 < x_2$ ),  $\mu > \lambda > 0$ ,  $\lambda + \mu = 1$ , 恒有不等式  $f(\lambda x_1 + \mu x_2) < \lambda f(x_1) + \mu f(x_2)$ .

法一: 令  $F(x) = \lambda f(x) + \mu f(x) - f(\lambda x + \mu x)$   
求导.

法二: 令  $x_0 = \lambda x_1 + \mu x_2$ ,  $x_1 < x_0 < x_2$ .

在  $(x_1, x_0)$ ,  $(x_0, x_2)$  段分别对  $f(x)$  应用拉氏中值定理

b.14 在区间  $[0, a]$  上,  $|f'(x)| \leq M$ , 且  $f(x)$  在  $(0, a)$  内取得最大值. 泰 X2

证明:  $|f(x)| + |f'(x)| \leq Ma$ .

证明:  $\exists c \in (0, a)$ , 使  $f'(c) = 0$ .

在  $(0, c)$ ,  $(c, a)$  上分别使用拉氏中值定理.

$$\begin{cases} f(c) - f(0) = f'(\xi_1) \cdot c, & \xi_1 \in (0, c) \\ f(a) - f(c) = f'(\xi_2) \cdot (a - c), & \xi_2 \in (c, a) \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow \checkmark$ .

b.15 设  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 2]$  上二次可微, 且当  $x \in [0, 2]$  时,  $|f(x)| \leq 1$ ,  $|f'(x)| \leq 1$ . 证明: 对一切  $x \in [0, 2]$ ,  $|f''(x)| \leq 2$  成立. 泰 X2

证明:  $x=0$  处泰勒展开:  $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_1)x^2$  ①

$x=2$  处泰勒展开:  $f(2) = f(2) + f'(2)(2-x) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_2)(2-x)^2$  ②

$$\text{①-②: } 2f(x) = f(x) - f(0) + \frac{x}{2}f''(\xi_1) - \frac{x(2-x)}{2}f''(\xi_2)$$

$$|2f(x)| \leq |f(x) + f(0) + \frac{x}{2}f''(\xi_1)| + \frac{x(2-x)}{2}|f''(\xi_2)|$$

$$\leq 2 + \frac{1}{2}|x^2 + (x-2)^2| \leq 4.$$

注意: 说明  $|f(2)|, |f(0)| \leq 2$  成立.

7.2 设两地之间的直线距离  $|AB| = 2700\text{m}$ ,  $A$  为起点,  $B$  为终点, 一司机驾车从  $A$  由静止直线运动到  $B$  停止, 恰好用了  $30\text{s}$ . 证明该车在行驶过程中至少有一时刻的加速度的绝对值不小于  $3\text{m/s}^2$ . [小学题]

证明:  $x(t)$  分别在  $0$  和  $30\text{s}$  处展开,  $x'(0) = x'(30) = 0$ . 泰 X2

$\Rightarrow \checkmark$

8.3 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{|x|^n}{n+1} + \frac{|x|^n}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{|x|^n}{n+n} \right), & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$  求  $f(x)$ . 黎曼移:  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b (f(x+b/n)) \cdot \frac{b}{n}$   
无穷小冲来冲走

解: 当  $x \neq 0$  时,  $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{|x|^k}{k+1} < f(x) < \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{|x|^k}{k}$   
 当  $x = \pm 1$  时,  $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k+1} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{n+1} \rightarrow \ln 2$   
 当  $x \neq \pm 1, 0$  时,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{|x|^k}{k+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{|x|^k}{k} - \frac{|x|^n}{n+1} = \int_0^{|x|} \frac{1}{1-t} dt - \frac{|x|^n}{n+1}$   
 $\int_0^{|x|} \frac{1}{1-t} dt = \int_0^{|x|} \frac{1}{1-t} dt \stackrel{a=|x|}{=} \frac{1}{1-t} dt = -\ln|1-t| \Big|_0^{|x|} = -\ln|1-|x||$   
 $\therefore f(x) = \begin{cases} -\ln|1-|x||, & \text{其它} \\ 0, & x=0 \\ 1, & x=\pm 1 \end{cases}$   
 ... 说明  $f(x)$  不存在,  $f(x), f'(x)$  要单独说明

8.4 设  $a, b > 0$ , 反常积分  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\cos^a x \sin^b x}$  收敛, 则  $a, b, 1$  的关系为  $a, b < 1$

分析:  $x \rightarrow 0, \sin x \rightarrow 0$ , 收敛则  $b < 1$

$x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}, \cos x \rightarrow 0$ , 收敛则  $a < 1$

→ 这类题掌握左右的意蕴, 根据关键点判别

$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{x^p} dx$	$1 < p < 1$ , 收敛
	$p \geq 1$ , 发散
$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx$	$p \leq 1$ , 发散
	$p > 1$ , 收敛

例9.4 求不定积分  $I = \int \frac{x dx}{(x \sin x + \cos x)^2}$

分析: 联想到  $d\left(\frac{x}{f(x)}\right) = \frac{f(x) - x f'(x)}{f(x)^2} dx$

令  $f(x) = x \sin x + \cos x$ , 则  $f'(x) = \sin x + x \cos x - \sin x = x \cos x$ .

凑出来,  $I = \int \frac{x}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{d(x \sin x + \cos x)}{(x \sin x + \cos x)^2} dx$

$= \int \frac{x}{\cos x} d\left(\frac{1}{x \sin x + \cos x}\right)$

$= \frac{x}{\cos x} \frac{1}{x \sin x + \cos x} + \int \frac{1}{x \sin x + \cos x} \cdot \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\cos x} dx$

$= \frac{x}{\cos x (x \sin x + \cos x)} + \int \sec^2 x dx$

$= -\frac{x}{\cos x (x \sin x + \cos x)} + \tan x + C$

例9.5 求  $I_n = \int \sin^n x dx$  的递推公式.

解:  $I_n = \int \sin^{n-2} x (1 - \cos^2 x) dx = I_{n-2} - \int \sin^{n-2} x \cos^2 x dx = I_{n-2} - \int \sin^{n-2} x \cos x \cos x dx$

$= I_{n-2} - \int \underbrace{\sin^{n-2} x}_{u'} \cdot \underbrace{\cos x}_{v} \cdot \cos x dx$   $u = \frac{1}{n-1} \sin^{n-1} x$   
 $v' = -\sin x$

$= I_{n-2} - \frac{1}{n-1} \sin^{n-1} x \cos x + \int \frac{-\sin^{n-1} x}{n-1} dx$

$= I_{n-2} - \frac{1}{n-1} \sin^{n-1} x \cos x - \frac{1}{n-1} I_{n-1}$

$\Rightarrow I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2} - \frac{1}{n} \sin^{n-1} x \cos x$

例9.9 求  $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx$

令  $x = \tan t$ ,  $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1+\tan t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\sin t + \cos t) dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cos t) dx$

$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\sqrt{2} \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}-t)) dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \cos t dx$

$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cos(\frac{\pi}{4}-t)) dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \cos t dx$

$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cos u) d(-u) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \cos u du$

9.2 求  $\int_0^1 \arcsin^2 x dx$

令  $t = \arcsin x$ ,  $x = \sin t$   
 $I = \int_0^{\pi/2} t d(\sin^2 t)$   
 $= t \sin^2 t \Big|_0^{\pi/2} - \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 t dt$

9.3 求  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-e^{2x}} dx$

令  $e^x = \sin t$ ,  $\ln x = \ln \sin t$ ,  $dx = \frac{\cos t}{\sin t} dt$   
 $I = \int_0^{\pi/2} |\cos t| \frac{\cos t}{\sin t} dt = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^2 t}{\sin t} dt$   
 $= \int_0^{\pi/2} (\csc t - \sin t) dt$       $\int \csc t dt = \ln |\csc t - \cot t|$

9.7 求  $I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{x}{1 + \sin x} dx$   
 $I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{x(1 - \sin x)}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{x}{\cos^2 x} dx - \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{x \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx$   
 $= 0 - \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{x \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx = - \int_0^{\pi/2} x d(\sec x)$   
 $= -(x \sec x) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} + \int_0^{\pi/2} \sec x dx$   
 $= -2x \sec x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} + 2 \ln |\sec x + \tan x| \Big|_0^{\pi/2}$

9.4 求  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{x^2+4}}$   
 ① 令  $x+2 = 2 \sec u$ ,  $u \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{2\pi}{3})$   
 $= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2(\sec u - 1)2 \tan u} du$   
 $= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{1 - \cos u} du = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2 \sin^2 \frac{u}{2}} du$   
 $= \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\pi/2} \csc^2 \frac{u}{2} du = \frac{1}{8} \cot \frac{u}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi/2}$

9.8  $I_n = \int \frac{dx}{x^n \sqrt{1+x^2}}$  的递推公式, 并求  $I_3$   
 证:  $I_n = \int \frac{d(1+x^2)}{x^n \sqrt{1+x^2}} = \int \frac{d\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^n}$   
 $= \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^n} - \int \sqrt{1+x^2} d(\frac{1}{x^n})$   
 $= \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^n} + (n-1) I_{n-2}$   
 $\Rightarrow I_{n-2} \sim \frac{1}{n-1} I_n$   
 $I = \int \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1+x^2}} = \int \frac{d\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x^2} = \int \frac{dt}{t^2-1}$   
 $= \dots$  答案为三角代换此法亦可

② 令  $t = \frac{x}{2}$ ,  $t \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$   
 $I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}$

9.10 求  $\int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{(1+x)^2} dx$   
 $= \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{e^x}{1+x} - \frac{e^x}{(1+x)^2} \right] dx$  直接裂开了!

9.6 求  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{x} \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$

① 令  $x = 2 \sin t$ ,  $dx = 2 \cos t dt$   
 $= 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} (2 \sin t + 1) \cos^2 t dt$   
 $= 24 \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin^2 t + 1) (1 - \sin^2 t) dt$   
 $= 24 \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 - \sin^4 t) dt$   
 $= 24 \times \frac{\pi}{2} - 24 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4 t dt$   
 $= 12\pi - 24 \times \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$   
 $= 12\pi - \frac{9}{2}\pi$   
 $= \frac{15}{2}\pi$

$= \frac{e^x}{1+x} \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{1+x^2} dx - \int_0^1 \frac{e^x}{1+x} dx$   
 分部积分, 前后相消

②  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{x} \sqrt{x(4-x)} dx$ , 令  $x = 4 \sin^2 t$ ,  $dx = 8 \sin t \cos t dt$   
 $= \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{4 \sin^2 t} \cdot \sqrt{4 \sin^2 t \cdot \cos^2 t} \cdot 8 \sin t \cos t dt$   
 $= 3 \times 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt$   
 $= 3 \times 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 t (1 - \sin^2 t) dt$   
 $= 3 \times 2 \left( \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{7}{8} \times \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \right)$  (华里士公式)

9.13 设  $y(x) = \arctan(x-1)$ , 且  $y(0) = 0$ , 求  $\int_0^1 y(x) dx$

[积分升降阶]  
 $\int y dx = x y \Big|_0^1 - \int x y' dx$   
 $= y(1) - \int_0^1 (x-1) \arctan(x-1) dx = \int_0^1 \arctan(x-1) dx$   
 $= - \int_0^1 (x-1) \arctan(x-1) dx$   
 令  $t = x-1$ ,  $= - \int_{-1}^0 t \arctan t dt$   
 $= - \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^0 \arctan t^2 dt$   
 令  $u = t^2$ ,  $= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \arctan u du$   
 $= \frac{1}{4} \left( u \arctan u \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{u}{1+u^2} du \right)$   
 $= \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{d(1+u^2)}{1+u^2}$   
 $= \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{4} \ln(1+u^2) \Big|_0^1$   
 $= \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{4} \ln 2$

例11.3  $f(x)$  在  $[-1,1]$  上连续, 且  $\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \tan x dx = 0$ , 证明在区间  $(-1,1)$  内至少存在互异的两数  $\xi_1, \xi_2$ , 使  $f(\xi_1) = f(\xi_2) = 0$ .

证明: 令  $F(x) = \int_{-1}^x f(x) dx$ ,  $F(-1) = F(1) = 0$

分析: 要证  $f(\xi_1) = f(\xi_2) = 0$ , 则必对  $F(x)$

若  $F(x)$  在  $(-1,1)$  内无零点, 不妨设  $f(x) > 0$  ( $-1 < x < 1$ ).

研究, 由罗尔定理,  $(-1,1)$  上  $F(x)$

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x) \tan x dx = \int_{-1}^1 \tan x dF(x) = F(x) \tan x \Big|_{-1}^1 - \int_{-1}^1 \frac{F(x)}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

必还有一个零点.

$$= - \int_{-1}^1 F(x) \sec^2 x dx < 0 \text{ (保号性).}$$

与题设矛盾, 故  $\exists x_0 \in (-1,1)$ , 使  $F(x_0) = 0$ .  $\#$

例11.4 设  $f(x), g(x)$  在  $[a,b]$  上连续且  $g(x)$  不变号, 证明至少存在一点  $\xi \in [a,b]$  使得

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

闭区间  
介值、关运公式

证明:  $\because f(x)$  在  $[a,b]$  上连续.

$$\therefore \text{令 } f(x) \in [m, M]$$

$$\therefore m \int_a^b g(x) dx \leq \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \leq M \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow m \leq \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx}{\int_a^b g(x) dx} \leq M.$$

$$\therefore \exists \xi \in [a,b], \text{ 使 } \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx}{\int_a^b g(x) dx} = f(\xi), \#$$

例11.5, 上题中  $\xi \in (a,b)$ . 求证.

柯西中值定理.

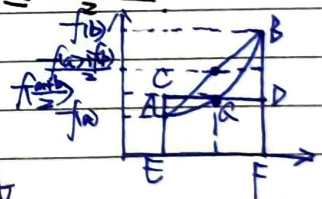
证明: 即证  $\frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx}{\int_a^b g(x) dx} = f(\xi)$ . 秒解.

处理被积函数.

例11.8 设函数  $f(x)$  在  $[a,b]$  上连续, 且对  $\forall t \in [0,1]$  有  $x_1, x_2 \in [a,b]$  恒满足不等式  $f(tx_1 + (1-t)x_2) \leq tf(x_1) + (1-t)f(x_2)$ , 证明  $f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \leq \frac{\int_a^b f(x) dx}{b-a} \leq \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2}$

证明: [分析]. 左式:  $S_{\text{曲线}} \leq S_{\text{梯形}}$

右式:  $S_{\text{梯形}} \leq S_{\text{曲线}}$



$$\text{令 } x = ta + (1-t)b, \text{ 当 } t=1, x=a, t=0, x=b.$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a) \int_0^1 f[ta + (1-t)b] dt = (b-a) \int_0^1 [tf(a) + (1-t)f(b)] dt = (b-a) \frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2}$$

$$\therefore \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad \text{令 } x = a + b - t \text{ (区间变换)}$$

$$= - \int_a^b f(a+b-t) dt = \int_a^b f(a+b-t) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b [f(x) + f(a+b-x)] dx \geq 2 \int_a^b f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx = (b-a) f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \quad \#$$

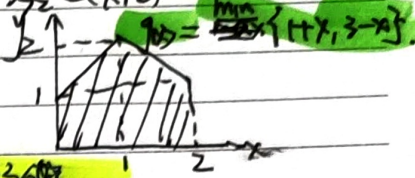
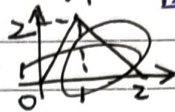
[起承转合]

例 11.9 设 \$f(x)\$ 在 \$[0, 2]\$ 连续, 在 \$(0, 2)\$ 可导, 且 \$f(0) = f(2) = 1, |f'(x)| \leq 1\$. 证明: \$\int\_0^2 f(x) dx = 3\$.

证明: 取 \$x \in (0, 2)\$, ① 在 \$(0, x)\$ 内, \$f(x) = f(0) + x \cdot f'(\xi\_1), \xi\_1 \in (0, x)\$

② 在 \$(x, 2)\$ 内, \$f(x) = f(2) - (2-x) \cdot f'(\xi\_2), \xi\_2 \in (x, 2)\$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \leq g(x) = \begin{cases} 1+x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 3-x, & 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$$



$$\therefore \int_0^2 f(x) dx \leq \int_0^2 g(x) dx = 3.$$

拉格朗日, 放缩

例 11.10 设 \$f(x)\$ 二阶可导, 且 \$f'(x) \geq 0\$, \$u(t)\$ 为任一连续函数, \$a > 0\$, 证明: 泰勒公式

$$\frac{1}{a} \int_a^{a+u} f(u) dt \geq f\left(\frac{1}{a} \int_a^{a+u} u dt\right)$$

证明: 对 \$f(u)\$ 用泰勒公式, \$f(u) = f(x\_0) + f'(x\_0)(u-x\_0) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\xi)(u-x\_0)^2\$  
 $\geq f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(u-x_0)$

$$\text{令 } x = u(t), x_0 = \frac{1}{a} \int_a^{a+u} u dt, f(u) \geq f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(u-x_0)$$

$$\text{从 } 0 \text{ 到 } u \text{ 积分: } \int_a^{a+u} f(u) dt \geq a \left[ f\left(\frac{1}{a} \int_a^{a+u} u dt\right) + f'(x_0) \left(\frac{1}{a} \int_a^{a+u} u dt - ax_0\right) \right] = 0(?)$$

例 11.11 设 \$f(x) = \int\_x^{xu} \sin t dt\$, 证明 \$e^x |f(x)| \leq 2\$

分部积分, 放缩法

$$\text{令 } e^x = u, f(x) = \int_x^{xu} \frac{\sin u}{u} du = -\frac{\cos u}{u} \Big|_x^{xu} - \int_x^{xu} \frac{1}{u^2} \cos u du$$

$$\text{故 } |f(x)| \leq \left| \frac{\cos xu}{e^x} \right| + \left| \frac{\cos x}{e^x} \right| + \int_x^{xu} \frac{1}{u^2} \cos u du \quad (|\cos x| < 1)$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{e^x} + \frac{1}{e^x} + \int_x^{xu} \frac{1}{u^2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{e^x} + \frac{1}{e^x} - \frac{1}{xu} + \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \frac{2}{e^x}$$

例 11.13 设 \$|f(x)| \leq 2, f'(x) \geq m > 0 (a \leq x \leq b)\$, 证明 \$|\int\_a^b \sin f(x) dx| \leq \frac{2}{m}\$ 反函数换元

证明: \$\because a \leq x \leq b, f(x) \nearrow\$ 有反函数 \$t = \sin f(x)\$

$$\because \text{反函数存在 } \begin{cases} t = \sin f(x) \\ x = g(t) \end{cases} \begin{cases} \alpha = f(a) \\ \beta = f(b) \end{cases} \quad (-2 \leq \alpha < \beta \leq 2)$$

$$\int_a^b \sin f(x) dx = \int_a^b \sin t \cdot g'(t) dt = \int_a^b \frac{\sin t}{f'(g(t))} dt \leq \frac{1}{m} \int_a^b \sin t dt$$

$$\therefore \left| \int_a^b \sin f(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{1}{m} \left| \int_a^b \sin t dt \right| \leq \frac{2}{m} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin t dt = \frac{2}{m}$$

例 11.14 求 \$\lim\_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int\_0^{\pi/2} \tan^n x dx\$. 递推, 求量

$$\text{证: 令 } f(n) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \tan^n x dx$$

$$f(n) + f(n-2) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \tan^n x (1 + \tan^{-2} x) dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \tan^n x \sec^2 x dx = \frac{1}{n+1} \tan^{n+1} x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

在 \$0 \leq x < \pi/2\$ 时, \$\tan^{n-2} x \leq \tan^n x \leq \tan^{n+2} x \Rightarrow f(n-2) \leq f(n) \leq f(n+2)\$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{n+1} \leq f(n) + f(n+2) \leq f(n) \leq f(n) + f(n+2) \leq \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2(n+1)} \leq f(n) \leq \frac{1}{2(n-1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\pi/2} \tan^n x dx = \frac{1}{2}$$



11.2 设  $f(x), g(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上的导数连续, 且  $f(0) = 0, f'(x) \geq 0, g'(x) \geq 0$ . 证明对  $\forall a \in [0, 1]$ , 有

$$\int_0^a g(x)f'(x) dx + \int_0^a f(x)g'(x) dx \geq f(a)g(a)$$

证明:  $\forall F(x) = \int_0^x g(x)f'(x) dx + \int_0^x f(x)g'(x) dx - f(x)g(x)$

$$F'(x) = g(x)f'(x) - f'(x)g(x) = f'(x)[g(x) - g'(x)] \leq 0$$

$\therefore F(x)$  单调不增

$$F(0) = 0 + \int_0^0 f(x)g'(x) dx - f(0)g(0) = 0$$

$$F(a) = \int_0^a [f(x)g'(x) + f'(x)g(x)] dx - f(a)g(a) = 0$$

$\therefore \forall a \in [0, 1]$  时, 有  $F(a) \geq 0$  \*

11.6 设  $n$  为大于 1 的正数, 证明不等式  $(n-1)! < e \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n < n!$

证明: 即证:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} n^k < n^n - n < \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} n^{k+1}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} n^k < \int_0^{n-1} n^x dx = \int_1^n \frac{n^x}{n} dx$$

$$\int_1^n n^x dx = \left. \frac{n^x - x}{\ln n} \right|_1^n = \frac{n^n - n + 1}{\ln n}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} n^{k+1} > \int_0^{n-1} n^{x+1} dx = \int_1^n n^x dx > \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} n^k$$

$\therefore$  得证.

11.7 设  $f(x)$  是区间  $[0, +\infty)$  内单调减且非负的连续函数,

$$a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f(k) - \int_1^n f(x) dx \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$$

证明数列  $\{a_n\}$  的极限存在。

证明:

$$f(k+1) \leq \int_k^{k+1} f(x) dx \leq f(k)$$

$$\therefore a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n [f(k) - \int_k^{k+1} f(x) dx] + f(1) \geq 0$$

$\therefore \{a_n\}$  有下界

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = f(n+1) - \int_n^{n+1} f(x) dx \leq 0$$

$$\therefore a_{n+1} \leq a_n$$

$\therefore \{a_n\} \downarrow$

$\therefore \{a_n\}$  极限存在!

第13讲 多元函数微分学

归纳: ① 代数再求

② 可微:  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z - (A\Delta x + B\Delta y)}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} = 0$

例13.8 二元函数  $f(x,y)$  在点  $(0,0)$  处可微的一个充分条件是:  $\rightarrow$

A.  $\lim_{x,y \rightarrow 0} [f(x,y) - f(0,0)] = 0$   $\sim$  连续

B.  $\lim_{x,y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = 0$  且  $\lim_{x,y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y} = 0$   $\sim$  偏导存在.

C.  $\lim_{x,y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0$   $\sim$  可微定义

D.  $\lim_{x,y \rightarrow 0} [f'_x(x,0) - f'_x(0,0)] = 0$ , 且  $\lim_{x,y \rightarrow 0} [f'_y(0,y) - f'_y(0,0)] = 0$   $\sim$  类似偏导连续

可举反例  $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x,y=0 \\ 1, & x,y \neq 0 \end{cases}$

③ 偏导数连续  $\rightarrow$  可微

偏导数  $\rightarrow$  连续

可微存在

极限存在

例13.12 设  $y=y(x), z=z(x)$  是方程  $z = x f(x+y)$  和  $F(x,y,z) = 0$  所确定的函数, 其中  $f$  和  $F$  分别具有一阶连续导数和一阶连续偏导数, 且  $F'_y + x f' f'_z \neq 0$ , 求  $\frac{dz}{dx}$ .

解: 分别在两方程对  $x$  求导:  $\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dx} = f + x(1 + \frac{dy}{dx})f' \\ F'_x + F'_y \frac{dy}{dx} + F'_z \frac{dz}{dx} = 0, \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow$  可解出  $\frac{dz}{dx}$ .

例13.5 设  $F(x,y,z)$  连续可微,  $F'_x F'_y F'_z \neq 0$ , 方程  $F(x,y,z) = 0$  可确定连续可微的隐函数  $z=z(x,y), y=y(z,x), x=x(y,z)$ , 则:  $\rightarrow$

问:  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} = -1$

[隐函数求导]

$= (-\frac{F'_y}{F'_z}) (-\frac{F'_x}{F'_y}) (-\frac{F'_z}{F'_x}) = -1$

例13.17 二元函数  $f(x,y) = x^y$  在点  $(e,0)$  处的二阶 (即  $n=2$ ) 泰勒展开式 (不求余项) 为?

$f(x,y) = f(x_0, y_0) + (f'_x, f'_y) \begin{pmatrix} \Delta x \\ \Delta y \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2!} (\Delta x \ \Delta y) \begin{pmatrix} f''_{xx} & f''_{xy} \\ f''_{xy} & f''_{yy} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta x \\ \Delta y \end{pmatrix} + R_2$  [二阶泰勒]

故  $f(e,0) = 1, f'_x(x,y) = yx^{y-1}, f'_x(e,0) = 0, f'_y(x,y) = x^y \ln x, f'_y(e,0) = 1$

$f''_{xx}(x,y) = y(y-1)x^{y-2}, f''_{xx}(e,0) = 0, f''_{xy}(x,y) = x^{y-1} + yx^{y-1} \ln x, f''_{xy}(e,0) = \frac{1}{e}$

$f''_{yy}(x,y) = x^y (\ln x)^2, f''_{yy}(e,0) = 1 \Rightarrow f(x,y) = 1 + (0 \ 1) \begin{pmatrix} x-e \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} (x-e \ y) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{e} \\ \frac{1}{e} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x-e \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 1 + y + \frac{1}{2} [\frac{2}{e}(x-e)y + y^2]$

例13.19 已知函数  $z=z(x,y)$  在区域  $D$  内满足方程  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + c = 0$  ( $c > 0$ )

则在  $D$  内函数  $z=z(x,y)$  ( )

- A. 有极大值 B. 有极小值 C. 无极值 D. 无法判断

若  $z(x,y)$  在  $(x_0, y_0) \in D$  上取得极值, 则有  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{x_0} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{x_0} = 0$ .

$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -c < 0$

$\Rightarrow \Delta = AC - B^2 < 0$

$\Rightarrow$  不是极值点

[反证法]

例 13.29 设函数  $f(x, y)$  有二阶连续导数,  $z = f(e^x \cos y)$  满足

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = (4z + e^x \cos y) e^{2x}$$

若  $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0$ , 求  $f(u)$  的表达式.

解:  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f' \cdot e^x \cos y$      $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f'' e^{2x} \cos^2 y + f' e^x \cos y$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f' e^x (-\sin y)$      $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f'' e^{2x} \sin^2 y + f' e^x (-\cos y)$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f'' e^{2x} = (4z + e^x \cos y) e^{2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(e^x \cos y) = 4z + e^x \cos y$$

$$f''(u) = 4f(u) + u \quad \text{常微分方程}$$

$$\Rightarrow f'' - 4f = u$$

$$\lambda^2 - 4\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 2, \quad f_{inh} = C_1 e^{2u} + C_2 e^{-2u} - \frac{u}{4}$$

代入  $f(0) = f'(0) = 0$ , 解出  $C_1, C_2$ .

例 13.30 设  $f(x, y)$  是一阶偏导数连续的正值函数, 满足  $f'_x(x, y) + f(x, y) = 0$ , 又  $f'_y(0, y) = \tan y, f(0, 0) = 1$ , 求  $f(x, y)$ .

解:  $\therefore \frac{f'_x(x, y)}{f(x, y)} = -1$

$\therefore$  对两边  $x$  积分, 有  $\int \frac{f'_x(x, y)}{f(x, y)} dx = -x + \varphi(y)$

$$\ln f(x, y) = -x + \varphi(y)$$

$$f(x, y) = e^{-x} \cdot e^{\varphi(y)}$$

$\therefore f(0, 0) = 1$ , 有  $\varphi(0) = 0$

$f'_y(0, y) = e^{-x} \cdot \varphi'(y) = \tan y$ , 对  $y$  积分

注:  $\int \tan x dx = -\ln |\cos x| + C$

$$\therefore e^{-x} = -\ln |\cos y| + C$$

令  $y = 0, 1 = C$

$$\therefore e^{-x} = 1 - \ln |\cos y|$$

$$\therefore f(x, y) = e^{-x} (1 - \ln |\cos y|)$$

13.4 如果函数  $f(x, y)$  在点  $(0, 0)$  处连续, 则下列命题正确的是 (B). [选择]

A. 若  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y)}{|x| + |y|}$  存在, 则  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处可微. 取  $f(x, y) = |x| + |y|$ .

B. 若  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y)}{x^2 + y^2}$  存在, 则  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处可微.

C. 若  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处可微, 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y)}{|x| + |y|}$  存在. 取  $f(x, y) = 1$

D. 否

B: 若  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y)}{x^2 + y^2}$  存在, 则  $f(0, 0) = 0$ . 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y) - f(0, 0)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0 \rightarrow 0$  (可微).

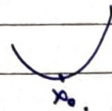
13.9 设  $F(x,y)$  在点  $(x_0, y_0)$  的某一邻域上有二阶连续偏导数, 且 选择

$$F(x_0, y_0) = 0, F'_x(x_0, y_0) = 0, F'_y(x_0, y_0) = 0, F''_{xx}(x_0, y_0) < 0,$$

则由方程  $F(x,y) = 0$  确定的隐函数  $y = y(x)$  在  $x = x_0$  处 ( B )

A. 取得极大值 B. 取得极小值 C. 不取得极值 D. 无法确定.

$$\frac{dy}{dx}\bigg|_{x_0} = -\frac{F'_x}{F'_y}\bigg|_{x_0} = 0 \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{F''_{xx}F'_y - F'_x F''_{xy}}{F'^2_{xy}} = -\frac{F''_{xx}}{F'_y} > 0.$$



13.17 设函数  $f(x,y)$  可微,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -f$ ,  $f(0, \frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$ , 且满足 [难. 综合]

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{f(0, y+n)}{f(0, y)} \right]^n = e^{\cot y}, \quad \text{求 } f(x,y).$$

解:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{f(0, y+n) - f(0, y)}{f(0, y)} + 1 \right]^{\frac{f(0, y+n) - f(0, y)}{f(0, y)}}$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \exp \frac{f(0, y+n) - f(0, y)}{\frac{f(0, y+n) - f(0, y)}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{f(0, y+n) - f(0, y)}{n}}$

$$= \exp \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'_y(0, y)}{f(0, y)} = \exp \cot y \Rightarrow \frac{f'_y(0, y)}{f(0, y)} = \cot y.$$

$\therefore \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -f$  注意这种形式, 化为除式积分

$\therefore \frac{1}{f} \cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -1$  两边对  $x$  积分得  $\ln|f| = -x + G(y) \Rightarrow f = G(y)e^{-x}$  ( $G(y) = \pm e^{G(y)}$ )

$\therefore f'_y(x,y) = G'(y)e^{-x} \Rightarrow G'(y) = e^x \cdot f'_y(0,y) = f(0,y) \cdot \cot y = G(y) \cot y$  注:  $f(0,y) = G(y)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{d[G(y)]}{G(y)} = \cot y dy$  对  $y$  积分

有  $\ln|G(y)| = \ln|b \sin y| \quad (a > 0) \Rightarrow G(y) = b \sin y \quad (b = \pm a)$

将  $f(0, \frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$  代入, 有  $f(0, \frac{\pi}{2}) = b \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot e^{-0} = 1 \Rightarrow b = 1.$

$\therefore f(x,y) = e^{-x} \sin y.$

第14讲 二重积分

例14.6 设  $D = \{(x,y) | 0 \leq x \leq \pi, 0 \leq y \leq x\}$ , 计算  $I = \iint_D |\cos(x+y)| dx dy$ .

$$I = \int_0^\pi dx \int_0^x |\cos(x+y)| dy = \pi \cdot \int_0^\pi |\cos y| dy = 2\pi.$$

注:  $\int_0^\pi |\cos(a+z)| dz = \int_0^\pi |\cos z| dz = 2$ .

例14.19 设连续函数  $f(x,y)$  满足  $f(x,y) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x f(u, y-x) du$ , 记  $I = \int_0^1 f(x,y) dx dy$ .

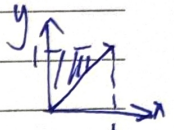
(1) 证明  $I = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(y) dy \int_0^1 f(y-x) dx$  [二重积分, 交换积分次序].

(2) 求  $I$  的值.

证明: 对  $f(x,y)$  积分, 则有  $I = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 f(x,y) dx dy = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(u, y-x) du$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(y) dy \int_0^1 f(y-x) dx.$$

$$D: \begin{cases} x < y < 1 \\ 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0 < x < y \\ 0 < y < 1 \end{cases}$$



(2) 令  $u = y-x$ , 则  $\int_0^1 f(y-x) dx = -\int_0^1 f(u) du = \int_0^1 f(u) du$

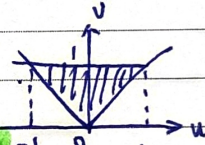
$$\begin{aligned} \text{由(1)得, } I &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 [ \int_0^1 f(u) du ] d [ \int_0^1 f(u) du ] = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_0^1 f(u) du \right]^2 \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_0^1 f(u) du \right]^2 \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} I^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 2.$$

例14.22 计算积分  $\iint_D \cos \frac{x-y}{x+y} dx dy$ , 其中  $D = \{(x,y) | x+y \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$ .

解: 令  $u = x-y, v = x+y$ , 则  $x = \frac{u+v}{2}, y = \frac{v-u}{2}$ .

$\iint_D \cos \frac{x-y}{x+y} dx dy$  积分区域  $D$  为  $\{(u,v) | |u| \leq v, v \geq -u, v \leq 1\}$



$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \cos \frac{x-y}{x+y} dx dy &= \iint_D \cos \frac{u}{v} |J| du dv, \text{ 其中 } |J| = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dv \int_{-v}^v \cos \frac{u}{v} du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 2 \sin v \cdot v dv = \frac{1}{2} \sin 1. \end{aligned}$$

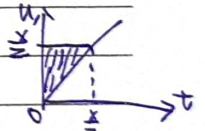
注: 换元法的代价

14.10 求极限  $I = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dt \int_0^t e^{-t+u} du$

① 交换积分次序  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dt \int_0^t e^{-t+u} du = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} du \int_u^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-t+u} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} du \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}-u} e^{-t+u} dt$

② 变量代换, 令  $v = t-u$ .  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} du \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}-u} e^{-t+u} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} du \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}-u} e^{-v} dv$

③ 洛必达.



14.11 计算  $I = \iint_D |3x+y| dx dy$ , 其中  $D = \{(x,y) | x^2+y^2 \leq 4\}$

[极坐标]  $I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 |3r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta| r dr$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{2\pi} |3 \cos \theta + \sin \theta| d\theta \cdot \int_0^2 r^2 dr \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} |\sin(\theta + \varphi)| d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \theta d\theta \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

14.12 设  $f$  在  $[0,a]$  上连续, 证明  $\iint_D f(x+y) dx dy = \int_0^a x f(x) dx$ , 其中  $D: x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x+y \leq a$

证明:  $\iint_D f(x+y) dx dy = \int_0^a dy \int_0^{a-y} f(x+y) dx = \int_0^a dy \int_0^a f(t) dt = \int_0^a t f(t) dt$

交换积分次序

变量代换

# 第15讲 微分方程

例15.8 求微分方程  $y' \cos y = (1 + \cos x \sin y) \sin y$  的通解.

令  $z = \sin y$ , 则  $\frac{dz}{dx} = \cos y \frac{dy}{dx}$ .  $\frac{dz}{dx} = (1 + \cos x \cdot z) \cdot z$   
 $\Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} - z = \cos x \cdot z^2$  (伯努利方程)

令  $u = z^{-1}$ , 得解.

例15.14 欧拉方程  $x^2 \frac{dy}{dx^2} + 4x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$  ( $x > 0$ ) 的通解为

注: 18讲P28x的通解. 特解设法

注: 当  $x > 0$  时, 令  $x = e^t$ ; 当  $x < 0$  时, 令  $x = -e^t$

令  $x = e^t$ , 则  $t = \ln x$ .  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt}$   
 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx}$   
 $= \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right)$

代入原方程, 得  $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 3 \frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = 0$ . ~~✗~~

例15.15 求一个以  $y_1 = te^t, y_2 = \sin 2t$  为两个特解的四阶常系数齐次线性微分方程, 并求其通解.

[分析] 由  $y_1, y_2$  的特殊性, 可写出全套4个特解  $y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4$ .

熟知  $y_3 = e^t, y_4 = \cos 2t$ ,

$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_3 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2i, \lambda_4 = -2i$

$\Rightarrow$  特征方程  $(\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda^2 + 4) = 0$ , 展开为  $\lambda^4 - 2\lambda^3 + 5\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 4 = 0$ .

微分方程为  $y^{(4)} - 2y''' + 5y'' - 8y' + 4y = 0$ .

其通解为  $y = (C_1 + C_2 t)e^t + C_3 \cos 2t + C_4 \sin 2t$  ( $C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4$  为常数).

例15.20 设  $f(x)$  在  $(-1, +\infty)$  上具有连续一阶导数, 且满足  $f(0) = 1$  及  $f'(x) + f(x) - \frac{1}{x+1} \int_0^x f(t) dt = 0$ .

求  $f(x)$ , 证明: 当  $x > 0$  时, 有  $e^x < f(x) < 1$ . [综合题]

解: ① 令  $x = 0$ , 有  $f'(0) + f(0) - 0 = 0 \Rightarrow f'(0) = -f(0) = -1$ .

$f'(x) + f(x) - \frac{1}{x+1} \int_0^x f(t) dt = 0$

$(x+1)[f'(x) + f(x)] = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ .

求导:  $f(x) + f'(x) + (x+1)f'(x) + (x+1)f(x) = f(x)$

$(x+1)f''(x) + (x+2)f'(x) = 0$ .

$\Rightarrow f''(x) = -\frac{f'(x)}{x+1}$

$f'(0) = -1$  代入, 得  $C = -1$ .

$\therefore f'(x) = -\frac{e^x}{x+1}$

② 在  $(0, x)$  上应用拉氏中值定理, 得  $f(x) - f(0) = x f'(\xi) = -\frac{x e^\xi}{\xi + 1} < 0$  ( $0 < \xi < x$ ).

$\therefore f(x) < f(0)$ .

令  $F(x) = f(x) - e^x$ .

则  $F'(x) = f'(x) + e^x = -\frac{e^x}{x+1} + e^x = \frac{x e^x}{x+1} > 0$  ( $x > 0$ ).

$\therefore F(x)$  在  $F(0) = f(0) - e^0 = 0$ .

$\therefore F(x) > 0$ .

$\therefore e^x < f(x) < 1$

15.3 求微分方程  $y' = \frac{1}{2x-y}$  的通解.

解:  $\frac{dx}{dy} = 2x - y$   
 $\frac{dx}{dy} - 2x = -y$   
 $P(y) = -2, Q(y) = -y$   
 $x = e^{\int -2dy} [\int e^{-2dy} (-y) dy + C]$

15.2 求微分方程  $xy' = y(hx + my - 1)$  的通解.

解:  $\Rightarrow xy' + y = y(hx + my)$  [凑微分] (求导逆用)  
 令  $u = xy, \Rightarrow u' = \frac{u}{x} + h^u$   
 $\frac{du}{u^h} = \frac{dx}{x}$   
 $h \ln|u| = \ln|x|$   
 $\Rightarrow u = e^{Cx} (C = \pm G), \text{ 即 } xy = e^{Cx}$

15.8 求微分方程  $\cos y \cdot y' - \sin y = e^x$  的通解. (将公式逆用)

解: 令  $u = \sin y, u = \sin y$   
 $u' - u = e^x$

例 14.1  $a_n = \int_0^{n\pi} x \sin x dx, n=1,2,\dots$ , 则  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}) = \frac{1}{2}$ . [难点: 积分]

$a_n = \int_0^{n\pi} x \sin x dx$  积分可加性  
 令  $t = x - k\pi$  区间变换  $\rightarrow$  去绝对值  
 则  $a_n = \int_0^{n\pi} (t+k\pi) |\sin(t+k\pi)| dx$   
 $= \int_0^{n\pi} [t \sin t dt + k\pi \sin t dt]$   
 $= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (k\pi) \pi$   
 $= n^2 \pi$

则  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{n+1}) = \frac{1}{2}$

例 14.2 已知数列  $\{na_n\}$  收敛, 级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(a_n - a_{n-1})$  收敛, 证明: 级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$  收敛.

证明: 令  $S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k, T_n = \sum_{k=0}^n n(a_k - a_{k-1})$   
 $\therefore T_n = (a_1 - a_0) + 2(a_2 - a_1) + 3(a_3 - a_2) + \dots + n(a_n - a_{n-1})$   
 $= -a_0 - (a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_{n-1}) + na_n$   
 $= -a_0 - S_{n-1} + na_n$   
 $\therefore S_{n-1} = T_n + na_n - a_0$   
 $\because T_n, na_n$  均收敛,  $a_0$  为常数  
 $\therefore S_n$  收敛.

例13 设  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上可导, 且  $|f'(x)| \leq k$  ( $0 \leq k < 1$ ), 对于给定的  $x_0$ , 定义  $x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$ ,

$n=0, 1, 2, \dots$  证明:

1) 级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x_n - x_{n-1})$  绝对收敛. [拉氏中值]

2) 极限  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  存在 (记其极限为  $a$ ), 且  $a$  与  $x_0$  无关.

证明: 1) 在  $x_n$  与  $x_{n+1}$  之间, 存在一点  $\xi_n$ , 使

$$|x_{n+1} - x_n| = |f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})| = |f'(\xi_n)| |x_n - x_{n-1}| \leq k |x_n - x_{n-1}|$$

$$\Rightarrow |x_{n+1} - x_n| \leq k |x_n - x_{n-1}| \leq \dots \leq k^n |x_1 - x_0|$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x_n - x_{n-1}| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} k^n |x_1 - x_0|$$

$\because k < 1$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} k^n |x_1 - x_0|$  收敛

$\therefore$  由比较判别法,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x_n - x_{n-1}|$  收敛.

2) 令  $S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - x_{i-1})$

$$x_n = (x_n - x_{n-1}) + (x_{n-1} - x_{n-2}) + \dots + (x_1 - x_0) + x_0 = S_n + x_0$$

$\therefore S_n$  绝对收敛,  $x_0$  为常数

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$  存在, 记为  $a$

$\therefore$  对  $x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$  两边取  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

1) 有  $a = f(a)$ .

对于  $x_0' \neq x_0$ , 则有  $a' = f(a')$ , 由拉氏中值定理,

$$\therefore |a - a'| = |f(a) - f(a')| \leq k |a - a'|$$

$$\Rightarrow (1 - k) |a - a'| \leq 0$$

$$\because 1 - k > 0$$

$$\therefore a = a', \text{ 与 } x_0 \text{ 无关.}$$

14.2 判别级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^1 x(1-x) \sin^n x dx$  的敛散性.

[分析] 先判断级数类型, 正项? 交错?

解: 易知, 级数为正项级数. 猜其收敛. 放缩一下.

$$x(1-x) \sin^n x \leq x(1-x) \cdot x^n = x^{2n+1} - x^{2n+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 x(1-x) \sin^n x \leq \int_0^1 (x^{2n+1} - x^{2n+2}) dx = \frac{1}{2n+2} x^{2n+2} - \frac{1}{2n+3} x^{2n+3} \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n+2} - \frac{1}{2n+3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2n+2)(2n+3)} \sim \frac{1}{4n^2} (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$\Rightarrow$  原级数收敛 (P级数).

补充: 级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$   $p > 1$ , 收敛

$p \leq 1$ , 发散

交错P级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^p}$   $p > 1$ , 绝对收敛

$0 < p \leq 1$ , 相对收敛 ( $P_{306}$ ).



16.5 设函数  $f$  是区间  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上的可导函数,  $|f'(x)| < k|f(x)|$ , 其中  $0 < k < 1$ . 任取实数  $a_0$ , 定义  $a_n = f(a_{n-1})$ ,  $n=1, 2, \dots$ , 证明:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n - a_{n-1})$  绝对收敛. [拉氏中值定理]

证明: 令  $F(x) = f(x)$ , 在  $a_{n-1}, a_n$  之间应用拉氏中值定理, 有

$$f(a_{n-1}) - f(a_{n-2}) = F'(\xi_n)(a_{n-1} - a_{n-2})$$

$$a_n - a_{n-1} = \frac{f(a_{n-1}) - f(a_{n-2})}{f'(\xi_n)} (a_{n-1} - a_{n-2})$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n - a_{n-1} = \frac{f(a_{n-1}) - f(a_{n-2})}{f'(\xi_n)} (a_{n-1} - a_{n-2})$$

$$\Rightarrow |a_n - a_{n-1}| = \left| \frac{f(a_{n-1}) - f(a_{n-2})}{f'(\xi_n)} \right| |a_{n-1} - a_{n-2}| < k |a_{n-1} - a_{n-2}| < \dots < k^{n-1} |a_1 - a_0|$$

$$\because 0 < k < 1$$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} k^{n-1} |a_1 - a_0|$  收敛.

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n - a_{n-1}|$  绝对收敛!

与例 16.3 同类型

16.7 设幂级数  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  在  $n > 1$  时满足关系式  $a_{n+2} = n(n-1)a_n$ , 且  $a_0 = 4, a_1 = 1$ , 求该幂级数的和函数  $y(x)$  及其系数  $a_n$ . [逐项求导]

解: 令  $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ .

$$y'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1}, \quad y''(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n+2} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = y(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{微分方程 } y'' - y = 0$$

注: 下标变换, 因为  $n=0$  时,  $y'$  第一项为 0.

$$\Rightarrow y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$$

( $n=1$  时,  $y''$  第一项为 0.)

$$\because y(0) = 4, \quad y'(0) = 1. \quad \text{注: 初值来源}$$

$$\therefore C_1 = \frac{5}{2}, \quad C_2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\therefore y(x) = \frac{5}{2} e^x + \frac{3}{2} e^{-x}, \quad -\infty < x < +\infty$$

将其展开为  $x$  的幂级数,  $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{5}{2} \frac{1}{n!} x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{n!} x^n$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{5}{2} + \frac{3}{2} (-1)^n \right] \frac{1}{n!} x^n, \quad -\infty < x < +\infty.$$

$$\therefore a_n = \left[ \frac{5}{2} + \frac{3}{2} (-1)^n \right] \frac{1}{n!}$$

16.8 已知  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$

设  $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} x^n$ , 证明当  $0 < x < 1$  时,  $f(x) + f(1-x) + \ln^2 \ln(1-x) = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$

求  $I = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} \ln^2 x dx$

$$1) \text{ 令 } F(x) = f(x) + f(1-x) + \ln^2 \ln(1-x)$$

$$\text{求导得 } F'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow F(x) \equiv C$$

极值求法:

$$\text{令 } x \rightarrow 1, \quad C = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$2) I = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} \ln^2 x dx$$

$$= \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{y} (\ln y)^2 dy \quad (\text{令 } y = \frac{1}{x})$$

$$= - \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{y^2} dy - \int_1^{\infty} \frac{2 \ln y}{y^2} dy$$

$$= - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{2 \ln y}{y} - \frac{2}{y} \Big|_1^{\infty}$$

$$= - \frac{1}{\infty} + \frac{2 \ln \infty}{\infty} - \frac{2}{\infty} - \left( - \frac{1}{1} + \frac{2 \ln 1}{1} - \frac{2}{1} \right)$$

$$= - \frac{1}{\infty} + \frac{2 \ln \infty}{\infty} - \frac{2}{\infty} + 1 - 0 + 2$$

$$= - \frac{1}{\infty} + \frac{2 \ln \infty}{\infty} - \frac{2}{\infty} + 3$$

$$\text{已知 } f(x) = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$\text{在 } x=1 \text{ 处, 令 } x = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 得值} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \frac{\ln^2 2}{2}$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \frac{\ln^2 2}{2}$$

$$\text{注: } \ln^2 \ln(1-x) = \frac{1}{n^2} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

16.9 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, & 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ e^x, & \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi \end{cases}$ , 展开为正弦级数的和函数, 则  $S(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2}(e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}})$ .

奇延拓: 在原  $f(x)$  未定义的  $(-\pi, 0)$  上补全定义, 使之变为奇函数.

① 奇延拓, 周期为  $2\pi$ .

②  $S(\frac{\pi}{2}) = S(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = -S(\frac{\pi}{2})$

③ 狄利克雷收敛定理, 有  $S(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}[f(\frac{\pi}{2}-0) + f(\frac{\pi}{2}+0)] = \frac{1}{2}(e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}})$

16.11 已知函数  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}}$

① 求  $f(x)$  在  $[-\pi, \pi]$  上的傅里叶级数.

② 求级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{1+n^2}$  的和.

解: ①  $f(x)$  为偶函数, 则  $b_n = 0$ .

$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{\tanh x} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \coth x dx$

$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}} \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (e^x + e^{-x}) \cos nx dx$

$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx d(e^x - e^{-x})$

$= \frac{1}{\pi} [ \cos nx (e^x - e^{-x}) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (e^x - e^{-x}) \sin nx dx ]$

$= (1)^n + \frac{n}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nx d(e^x + e^{-x})$

$= (1)^n + \frac{n}{\pi} [ \sin nx (e^x + e^{-x}) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (e^x + e^{-x}) \cos nx dx ]$

$= (1)^n - n^2 a_n$

$\Rightarrow a_n = \frac{(1)^n}{1+n^2}, \quad n=0, 1, 2, \dots$

②  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{1+n^2} \cos nx, \quad -\pi < x < \pi$

$f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}}{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}}{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{1+n^2} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2}$

$= \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{1+n^2} \cdot (-1)^n$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{1+n^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}} - \frac{1}{2}$

注: 思考如何想到令  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

由傅里叶级数展开!

16.9 设 \$S\_n\$ 是 \$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ e^x, & \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi \end{cases}\$ 展开为正弦级数的和函数, 则 \$S(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}})\$

奇延拓: 在原 \$S\_n\$ 未定义的 \$(-\pi, 0)\$ 上补充定义, 使之变为奇函数.

① 奇延拓, 周期为 \$2\pi\$.

② \$S(\frac{\pi}{2}) = S(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = -S(\frac{\pi}{2})\$

③ 狄利克雷收敛定理, 有 \$S(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}[f(\frac{\pi}{2}^+) + f(\frac{\pi}{2}^-)] = \frac{1}{2}(e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}})\$

16.11 已知函数 \$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}}\$

① 求 \$f(x)\$ 在 \$[-\pi, \pi]\$ 上的傅里叶级数.

② 求级数 \$\sum\_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{1+n^2}\$ 的和.

解: ① \$f(x)\$ 为偶函数, 则 \$b\_n = 0\$.

\$a\_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int\_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int\_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int\_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}} dx\$

\$a\_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int\_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}} \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{2} \int\_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}} \cos nx dx\$

\$= \frac{1}{2} \int\_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx d(e^x - e^{-x})\$

\$= \frac{1}{2} [ \cos nx (e^x - e^{-x}) \Big|\_{-\pi}^{\pi} + n \int\_{-\pi}^{\pi} (e^x - e^{-x}) \sin nx dx ]\$

\$= (-1)^n + \frac{n}{2} \int\_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin nx d(e^x + e^{-x})\$

\$= (-1)^n + \frac{n}{2} [ \sin nx (e^x + e^{-x}) \Big|\_{-\pi}^{\pi} - n \int\_{-\pi}^{\pi} (e^x + e^{-x}) \cos nx dx ]\$

\$= (-1)^n - n^2 a\_n\$

\$\Rightarrow a\_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{1+n^2}, \quad n=0, 1, 2, \dots\$

\$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum\_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{1+n^2} \cos nx, \quad -\pi < x < \pi\$

② \$f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}}{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}}{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2} + \sum\_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{1+n^2} \cos \frac{n\pi}{2}\$

\$= \frac{1}{2} + \sum\_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{1+n^2} \cdot (-1)^n\$

\$\Rightarrow \sum\_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{1+n^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}}{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}} - \frac{1}{2}\$

注: 思考如何想到令 \$x = \frac{\pi}{2}\$.

由 \$\cos\$ 级数展开!

17.6 已知求函数 \$f(x, y) = x^2 - xy + y^2\$ 在 \$M(1, 1)\$ 沿与 \$x\$ 轴的正向组成 \$\alpha\$ 角的方向 \$\vec{l}\$ 上的方向导数, 在怎样的方向上此方向导数有: ① 最大值, ② 最小值, ③ 等于 0.

解: \$M\$ 处, \$f'\_x = 2x - y|\_M = 1, \quad f'\_y = -x + 2y|\_M = 1\$

\$\Rightarrow \frac{df}{dt} = f'\_x \cos \alpha + f'\_y \sin \alpha = \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \sqrt{2} \sin(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4})\$

① \$\sqrt{2}\$ ② \$-\sqrt{2}\$ ③ \$> 0\$

17.8 设 \$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}\$, 则 \$\text{div}(\text{grad} r)|\_{(1, 2, 2)} = \frac{3}{r}\$

\$r'\_x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{x}{r}, \quad r'\_y = \frac{y}{r}, \quad r'\_z = \frac{z}{r}\$

\$r''\_{xx} = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{x^2}{r^3}, \quad r''\_{yy} = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{y^2}{r^3}, \quad r''\_{zz} = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{z^2}{r^3}\$

\$\therefore \text{div}(\text{grad} r)|\_{(1, 2, 2)} = \frac{3}{r} - \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + 2^2}{r^3} \Big|\_{(1, 2, 2)} = \frac{3}{3} = 1\$

18.13 设  $P$  为椭球面  $S: x^2+y^2+z^2-yz=1$  上的动点, 若  $S$  在  $P$  点处的切平面与  $xOy$  平面垂直, 求  $P$  的轨迹  $C$ . 并计算曲面积分  $I = \iint_C \frac{(x+y)(1-z)}{\sqrt{4+y^2+z^2-yz}} ds$ , 其中  $\Sigma$  是椭球面  $S$  位于曲线  $C$  上方的部分.

解: 已知  $S$  上任一点的法向量为  $(2x, 2y-z, 2z-y)$ .

$xOy$  平面法向量为  $(0, 0, 1)$ ,  $\Rightarrow z-z-y=0$ .

$$\therefore C \begin{cases} z-z-y=0 \\ x^2+y^2+z^2-yz=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z-z-y=0 \\ x^2+y^2=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}: 2x+0+2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{2z-y}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}: 0+2y+2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - z - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$(2z-y) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z-y$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{z-y}{2z-y}$$

$$\Rightarrow ds = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{4+y^2+z^2-yz}}{|y-z|}$$

$$\therefore I = \iint_{D_{xy}} (x+y) dx dy, \quad D_{xy} = \{(x,y) | x^2+y^2 \leq 1\}$$

$$= 0 + \sqrt{2} \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy$$

$$= 0 + \sqrt{2} \cdot \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

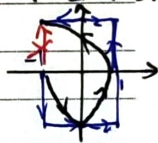
$$= \sqrt{2}\pi$$

18.17. 计算  $I = \int_C \frac{xy^2 - y^2x}{4x^2+y^2}$ , 其中  $L$  取由点  $A(1,0)$  沿曲线  $y = -\sqrt{1-x^2}$  至点  $B(0,1)$ , 再沿曲线  $y = 2(4-x)$  至点  $C(-1,2)$  的路径.

解:  $P = \frac{xy^2 - y^2x}{4x^2+y^2}, Q = -\frac{2xy^2}{4x^2+y^2}$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - 4x^2}{(4x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}$$

$\Rightarrow I$  的值与路径无关.  $(1,0) \rightarrow (0,1) \rightarrow (-1,2) \rightarrow (1,2) \rightarrow (1,0)$



注: 不能选  $(1,0) \rightarrow (1,2)$ , 因为在  $L$  与  $CA$  围成的区域  $D$  内包含  $(0,0)$ , 但  $P, Q$  在  $(0,0)$  无定义.

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{1 \cdot dy}{4+y^2} + \int_0^1 \frac{2 \cdot dy}{4+y^2} + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dy}{4+y^2} + \int_1^2 \frac{1 \cdot dx}{4+x^2}$$

18.18 设  $f(x,y)$  有二阶连续导数,  $f(x,0) = 0, f'(0) = 1$ , 且  $[xy(x+y) - f(x,y)] dx + [f(x,y) + xy] dy = 0$  为  $(x,y)$  的全微分方程. 求  $f(x,y)$  及此全微分方程的通解.

$\hookrightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}$  注: 若  $P, Q$  有连续一阶偏导, 且  $Pdx + Qdy$  是个全微分, 则有  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}$

18.19 计算:  $I = \int_C (y-z) dx + (z-x) dy + (x-y) dz$ , 其中  $C: \begin{cases} x^2+y^2=1 \\ x+z=1 \end{cases}$  (椭圆). 若从  $x$  轴正向看去,  $C$  的方向沿顺时针. [柱面坐标代换]

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} x = \cos \alpha \\ y = \sin \alpha \\ z = 1 - \cos \alpha \end{cases}, \quad 0 < \alpha < 2\pi, \quad I = \int_0^{2\pi} (2 - \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha) d\alpha = 4\pi$$

18.22. 计算曲面积分  $\iint_{\Sigma} (x+y) dx dy + z dx dy$ , 其中  $\Sigma$  为锥面  $z = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} (z \leq 1)$  在第一卦限部分, 方向取下侧.

$$D_{xy}: 0 \leq z \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq z, \quad D_{xy}: x^2+y^2 \leq 1, x, y \geq 0$$

$$I = \iint_{D_{xy}} z^2 dx dy + \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx dy$$